An Ex-Confederate Points out Sherman's

(J. T. Trezecant in Philadelphia Times.) crossing the Saluda and then the Broad Rivers before entering Columbia ena- | Hampton's cavalry fired anything. bled Hampton to save his artillery and Therefore, when Sherman says that wagon trains, which, when Sherman he will allow no man to question his entered the city at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, were some ten or twelve miles below Columbia. I was up all night on the 16th, filling requisitions for cavalry equipments for Hampton's men and I left Columbia with the rear of that command about daylight on the 17th of February, 1865, a few hours before Sherman took possession of it. That night we camped about fifteen or eighteen miles from Columbia, having gone down the Congaree some distance and then turning north towards Chester. The wind had been quite high all day and became almost a gale by dark, and the red glare of the sky in the direction of Columbia, when night came on, told all of us that the city was in flames.

says that two days before he had issued orders "especially merciful" towards the city, about Broad street, within range of the shells of that famous rifled gun before the citizeus of Charleston awoke next morning. But Gillmore gave Beauregard two days' notice that on the ensuing Sunday he would open his guns upon the city. In a few hours most of the business houses and many of the families living as low down town as Broad street had found at least temporary quarters beyond the range of even the "Swamp Angel." Sherman was neither so courteous nor so merciful as Gillmore, for shells began to fly from his guns as soon as he got them in position, and no one ever heard of his giving any notice to any Confederate officer or to any city authorities in Columbia of his intention to begin to shell the city. Doubtless he gave to his own soldiers orders to be "especially merciful" to the citizens. But, unfortunately for him, this very declaration of his proves that he himself had no idea that his soldiers would be "merciful" out of their own humanity.

If he gave orders to his soldiers to be "especially merciful" to the citizens. it looks as though he saw the fate awaiting this doomed city. Then why should he be so quick and eager to charge Hampton's men with the comapprehended as a very probable consequence of the capture of the city by his own men? Why invoke "special mercy" for Sodom if he did not fear that Sodom's destruction would be the work of his own soldiers?

BURNING THE COTTON. On Sherman's arrival there were and I often heard the question discussed before he got there as to what should be done with it. It could not be carried away-no transportation for where it could find a safer place. No citizen advocated burning it, for such an act could do no good, as the the residences in and around the city. loss would fall on them. If not burned On the contrary, it is admitted genthe Federals would get it all. For the erally that they never refused to furcitizens to burn it would only exas- nish a guard when asked for as a properate the Federal officers, who de lection to citizens and their dwellings. sired to capture all such valuable But this very fact confirms the belief property as cotton, and whose kindly that these officers well knew what was feelings it was most desirable to secure to be dreaded from their soldiers in in their great distress and danger. In such a "rebel" city and on such a 1864 cotton ran up as high as \$1.90 per night. Hampton's command could pound (gold) in Liverpool, and the not be dreaded, for they were far ten thousand bales in Columbia were away. The citizens were not to be worth, even at \$1 per pound, at least dreaded, for they had no wish to burn \$500 per bale, or \$5,000,000 for the ten | their own property and terrify their own thousand bales. The citizens gene families. There was no dread of rally believed that the Federal officers anything except an excited, unbridled were regarded by both the Federal were too often unable to give nothing else would be damaged by the burning of the city. Sherman says the country, with no safety for him but to of the first bottle was to stop the cotton was burning when he entered defeat his enemies, always outnumberthe city. Had the citizens desired to ing him. No Savanuah near an ocean made permanent cure of a disease that burn the cotton why wait till Sherman to bring him recruits and supplies. ame? Why wait till he had crossed Nothing but Moscow before him and the Sanda and Broad? Why wait an enraged people who soon raised in Gainesville—the desperate characfrom the 15th to the 17th? The cotton another army and trusted to the hor- ter of the disease as well as the wonhad been piled upon Richardson street | rors of famine and a Russian winter to | derful cure effected. There are no several days, for Sherman's movement complete his destruction. That was signs of a return of the disease. I am has discovered a clue to a murder towards Columbia was known a week before he arrived there. What motive | Sherman's? or interest could have postponed the burning, if the citizens really designed burning it? Did they wait for the windstorm of the 17th? To ask these

burn that cotton.

GEN. SHERMAN BOLDLY ATTACKED. set on fire by the Confederate cavalry." cavalry were eight or ten miles from that city. There is no doubt the cotton was burned, but there has been no proof that Hampton's men did it. On three hundred miles had seldom any-

country around, and had no more wish citizens themselves had.

Responsibility for the Destruction of the as Gens. Sherman, Logan or Howard, have said in a carefully prepared circular that when Sherman entered the The detour which Sherman made in city on the morning of the 17th of February, 1865, no cotton was burning, and that neither the citizens nor statement of a fact as seen by himself he assumes an attitude as ridiculousand absurd as it is weak and egotistical.

It might do no harm were Sherman to recollect that some quite reputable "allowed" themselves to question his not "surprised" at Shiloh. At least he is too experienced a judge of human nature not to know that the statements of the most conscientious and truthful men are often questioned by men equally as reputable.

THE WORK OF FEDERAL HANDS. As before stated, it would be simply absurd to suppose that Sherman saw Hampton's cavalry set fire to the The question is here again asked: cotton in Columbia, for they left the "Who burned Columbia?" Sherman city some hours before Sherman encotton in Columbia, for they left the tered it, and when the troops did leave Columbia Sherman was crossing the citizens and that his men did not Broad River, five or six miles above burn the city. Why were his batteries the city. The citizens say that nothing erected on the banks or bluffs of the was on fire when Sherman entered, at Congaree as soon as he reached a point say 10 a. m. They also say that when commanding the city? Why did these the fire began, after Sherman's solbatteries shell the city, the Capitol and diers entered the city, they did all they the railroad depot on the 15th and could to extinguish it and prevent its 16th? In what way and in what sense extension; that the fire engines were did he intend to show his "special brought out but the hose was cut in mercy" to the citizens of Columbia many places by Federal soldiers, who while firing shells upon their city as soon as he could plant his guns? I was in Charleston during most of the early and terrific bombardment there, was there when General Gillmore's "Swamp Angel" was mounted during "Swamp Angel" was mounted during the Cotton, while these citizens did see the Federal soldiers, who were seen doing it. In a court of justice they would be believed as readily as Sherman who did not see Hampton's Confederal cavalry firing the cotton, while these citizens did see one night, and had the lower part of lot the fire engines. If men will cut the

at to prevent the fire from a critinguished it requires no such of credulity to believe they only sure the fire themselves. Soldiers see that cotton on fire, but they were not Confederate soldiers. Sol-diers cut the hose of the engines to prevent the mose of the engines to prevent the fire from being extinguished, but they were not Confederate soldiers. Sherman says that Hampton's men burned the cotton, though Hampton's men were ten or twelve miles away when Sherman came in. Citizens as reputable as Sherman say they did see Sherman's soldiers outhey did see Sherman's soldiers cutting the engine hose while they (citizen) were doing all they could to stop After all this testimony it is quite

pertinent to ask: "Who burned Co-Sherman says that no one attempted to fire the houses which were used by himself, Gen Howard and Gen. Logan as quarters while in the city. Of course not. Why would Federal commanding officers? These quarters mission of an atrocity he seems to have | lumbia wish to burn the residences of | men like Hampton and Preston, who burned is strong presumptive evidence that the dwellings of other citizens which were not protected by Federal soldiers were burned by those soldiers -for no one is silly enough to think the about ten thousand bales of cotton in citizens would fire their own residences the different cotton sheds of the city, and destroy their own property through mere wantonness.

AGAIN, WHO BURNED COLUMBIA? I could not and do not think Sherman or Logan or Howard gave any orders to burn the cotton, the stores or

in every respect.

would do all they could to save this soldiery, and hence the guards furcotton. Then why should Hampton's nished were for the sole purpose of soldiers burn it? Such an act would protection against the probable exonly intensify the hatred with which cesses of their own Federal soldiers, the citizens of Columbia knew they and, as has been shown, these guards soldiers and the Northern people. protection asked for. But why should Such an act of folly could only subject | there be, how can there be, any doubt them to the horrors experienced by as to who burned Columbia? What citizens of the towns and rural dis- town or village in Georgia or South tricts through which Sherman's march | Carolina did Sherman's soldiers spare led him. Would it not have brought from flames on their march from Aton a retaliation whose horrors make lanta to Savannah and thence to one shudder even to think of? But Columbia? What humble home in had they really wished to burn that their path escaped the "pitiless mercy" cotton can any one believe they would of Sherman's troops? They not only have been so silly as to pile it up in the took from the farmers all the stock and principal business street of the city food needed by them, but they burned and burn it there? Would not that all the farming implements, barns, of the limb ensued, and I could not have endangered every store, public fences and many of the dwellings walk or put my foot to the ground. building and private residence on and which sheltered only women, children The pain ran me almost distracted. I a parallel. near that street? Would not the loss and old men from the winter storms. of private property, furniture, books The pages of military annals would and any domestic comfort have been receive an exceedingly rich contribuenormous? Had the citizens really tion were Sherman to tell how many wished to burn that cotton and thus armies he met and how many brilliant prevent the Federals from getting it, victories he won in that famous Whole poison seemed to concentrate they could and would have hauled it "march to the sea." That pleasant in an ulcer near my ankle, some three out of the city and burned it were jaunt has caused some of his ignorant inches in length, and the remedies worshippers to compare it with act. As stated before, I heard the mat- | Napoleon's celebrated murch to Mos- seem to reach the source of the disease ter discussed, and the citizens gene- cow. The difference between them is at all. For three years I was unable rally believed that while the Federal as great as that between the two men. to do anything. The ulcer had officers and soldiers would not care a From Evlau and Friedland to Auster- already eaten down to the bone. Two copper about any loss to the city by litz and Borodino, Napoleon was con- of the physicians recommended ampuburning, they would care much about fronted by the bravest, best trained the loss of the cotton and do all they and best armed troops of Prussia, preserving life. I was almost in descould to save it, and thus by prevent- Austria and Russia. Every day took ing the burning of the cotton the Fed-erals would, also, perhaps prevent the and deeper and deeper into an enemy's finally secured six bottles. The effect

> Nopoleon's situation. What was THE REAL SHERMAN.

He, gallantly "severing loose from his base of supplies at Atlanta," struck to me, and I never can be grateful questions is to prove that the citizens a bee line for Savannah, where supof Columbia had no thought or wish to plies awaited him, marched through a ceived from its use. country that has strawberries in winter oftener than it has snows; a conntry. as his own officers wrote home, He says: "I saw with my own eyes | rich in all the delicacies as well as in burning cotton bales which had been the substantials needed by an army; a country where the negroes were Even granting that he saw "burning always ready to show where such cotton bales," will he be rash enough | things could be found in abundance; a to say that he saw the Confederate country so stripped of fighting me cavalry set them on fire? To show that bummers and sutlers could safely statements as to this burning, it may be well enough to say that when he entered Columbia on the morning of the 17th, Hampton and his Confederate the 17th, Hampton and his Confederate and the 17th and now utterly rash Sherman is in his stray ten miles from the main lines of

were citizens of Columbia and of the tion Sherman's men had wroughts 'Twas the desolation of flames which or motive to hazard the burning of the enveloped houses left in charge of city by burning the cotton than the wives, mothers and daughters by husbands, fathers, sons and brothers In addition to all this I have heard then with Lec and Johnston in Virthat a committee of citizens of Colum- ginia and North Carolina. Why Misstatements and Demonstrates His bia, composed of as reputable men should vandals capable of such out- the following reminiscences of Lee's rages spare Columbia?

THE GROWING CROPS.

A Very Favorable Report of the Great S uthern Staple-The Grain Crops. per cent. Virginia 107 per cent., Mississippi 106, Louisiana 106, Texas valley. 110, Arkansas 109, Tennessee 101. The total area exceeds eighteen million | between General Lee and myself I will Federal and Confederate officers to acres. The plant is healthy, the give all there is of the famous apple growth nearly an average, the stand tree. Wars produce many stories of assertions that the Federal army was good. Where recent rains have been fiction, some of which are told until excessive the crop is in the grass. The they are believed. The war of the general average is 92, which is higher rebellion was fruitful in the same way.

June. There is an unusual uniformity is one of these fictions with slight in condition, only Tennesse showing foundation of fact. As I have said, less than 90. The State averages are: there was an apple orchard on the side

an increase of area. More About the Cotton Crop. the growing cotton crop, says: "The season presents some striking contrasts with the one preceding, and while attended with several drawbacks for the cotton planter, it may be characterized, taking the whole cotton belt, all things considered, as the best to two weeks, but the crop was well pitched, lands were properly worked and an exceptional stand has been secured. Insects have ravaged the of May was of small growth, but has

watched with interest. Taken alto- strangely with a man so handsomely gether the May weather conditions corresponding dates. tion of the temperature and rainfall tables, there is a better average for this season over the whole belt.

as good or better than last year, west of it the situation is decidedly more favorable, while in the Mississippi "We present these contrasts merely sions, as it is not our intention to give | whole of the interview. in figures of percentage an estimate of

the varying prospects of the crop at so very early a stage of its growth. "The acreage has been largely increased and is reported as follows: Virginia 100, South Carolina 102, Florida 101, Tennessee 102, Arkansas 104 Texas 109, North Carolina 102. Georgia 101, Alabama 104, Mississippi 102 Louisiana 110, Missouri, &c., 100. Belt average 104. Increase in acreage 686,000."

Life and Health to Me. Some seven or eight years ago my right thigh was covered by a skin eruption, causing intense itchtng. In a short time it extended down the entire leg, which became inflamed and finally broke out in small sores between the knee and ankle. Swelling tested the medical profession thoroughly, having tried all the systems. Some of them brought me temporary relief I paid out hundreds of dollars but found no permanent benefit. The used, being largely mineral, did not tation of the limb as the only means of pair when a friend suggested to me to eating process, and the six bottles had baffled the best medical skill in ed and the excitement has in a great the country. My case is well known I weigh forty pounds more than I ever Specific has proved life and health both enough for the benefits which I re-

M. D. WILSON. Gainesville, Ga., Feb., 28 1885. mailed free.

GRANT AND LEE

Meeting of the Generals at the Surrender-The Version in Grant's New Book of the Famous and Much Talked of Event. General Grant's book, to be published in a few months, will contain

surrender: "I found General Lee had been brought into our lines and conducted to a house belonging to Mr. McLean, and was there with one of his staff officers waiting my arrival. The head The June report of the United States of his column was occupying a hill, a Department of Agriculture will record | portion of which was an apple orchard an advance in the cotton area of 5 to 6 across a little valley from the Court House. Sheridan's forces were drawn | concerts to its guests. North Carolina 102, South Carolina 103, up in line of battle on the crest of the Georgia 104, Florida 102, Alabama 103, hill on the south side of the same "Before stating what took place

Virginia 98, North Carolina 93, South Carolina 93, South Carolina 96, Georgia 95, Florida 93, forces. Running diagonally up the year.

Alabama 92, Mississippi 92, Louisiana hill was a wagon road, which at one hill occupied by the Confederate pounds of honey from his bees this and were hurled down upon the men and women, crushed in the fall of the its glareto saddems of midday, flinging its glareto saddems of honey from his bees this and women, crushed in the fall of the its glareto saddems of honey from his bees this and women, crushed in the fall of the its glareto saddems of honey from his bees this and women, crushed in the fall of the its glareto saddems of honey from his bees this and women, crushed in the fall of the its glareto saddems of honey from his bees this saddems of honey from his bees this and women, crushed in the fall of the its glareto saddems of honey from his bees this saddems of honey from his b Alabama 92, Mississippi 92, Louisiana hill was a wagon road, which at one 95, Texas 90, Arkansas 91, Tennessee | point ran very near one of the trees so that the wheels on that side had cut The condition of winter wheat is off the roots of the tree, which made a reported lower than ever before in little embankment. General Babcock June. Tue probable product of the reported to me that when he first met winter wheat States, according to these General Lee he was sitting upon this returns, is reduced to about 207,000,000 | embankment with his feet in the road bushels, but none of the Territories and leaning against the tree. It was are included in the winter area. The then that Lee was conducted into the report of spring wheat is more favora- house where I first met him. I had ble. Substantially the same area has known General Lec in the old army, been sown as last year-about 11,000,000 and had served with him in the Mexacres. The condition of spring wheat ican war, but did not suppose, owing is 96, and indicates a crop of about to the difference in our ages and rank, 153,000,000 bushels. The general conthat he would probably remember me, dition of rye is 83. The area of bar- while I would remember him more ley is nearly the same as in 1884, distinctly because he was Chief Engithe average of condition is neer on the staff of General Scott in 89. The average of oats has increased the Mexican war. When I had left 4 per cent., and the average of condi- the camp that morning I had not tion is 94. Corn will be reported in expected the result so soon that then July, but voluntary returns indicate was taking place, and consequently was in rough garb and I believe without a sword, as I usually was The last mouthly report of the Na- when on horseback on the field, weartional Cotton Exchange, concerning ing a soldier's blouse for a coat, with shoulder straps of my rank to indicate We greeted each other and after each. shaking hands took our scats. What his feelings were I do not know. for several years. The very cool and with an impenetrable face, it was im- of \$29,343 31-about one half of the dry spring retarded planting from one possible to say whether he felt in- first installment of taxes. wardly glad that the end had finally come, or whether he felt sadly over crop and young plants have died from were entirely concealed from obsercold over limited areas, and the plant vation, but my own feelings, which over the entire belt up to the middle had been quite apparent on receipt of his letter, were sad and depressed. I had the advantage of careful attention | felt like anything rather than rejoicing and cultivation, which has been be- at the downfall of the foe that had stowed on it by reason of tavorable fought so long and gallantly, and had working conditions and an abundance suffered so much for a cause which I of labor. In May warmer weather believed to be one of the worst for soldiers burn the quarters of their own rapidly. In some sections rains were which there was not the least pretext; twenty persons, all of whom have needed to germinate the seed and to I do not question, however, the sin- joined the different churches in that were guarded against any such van- bring good stands. In other places cerity of the great mass of those who place. dalism, and Sherman does not seem to rain was necessary to give vigor to were opposed to us. General Lee was upper counties of some States of ex- been presented by the State of Vir- were wounded. cessive rains, a careful analysis of the ginia. At all events, it was an entirely were born and raised among them? situation justifies the assertion that different sword from one that would State for the month of May, 1885, as Sherman's boast that the quarters of the damage from this cause, while ordinarily be worn on the field. In compared with the same month last therefore, in these sections may be a General, I must have contrasted very 04.90. dressed, six feet high, of faultless form. can be regared as very favorable, and But this was not a matter that I they have brought the crop to a far thought of until afterward. General higher status than existed last year at Lee and I soon fell into conversation about old army times. He remarked "In comparing with 1884 the general that he knew me very well in the old features, as will be noticed in our re- army and I told him, as a matter of view of the States and by an examina- course, I remembered him perfectly, there being about sixteen years difference in our ages, and our rank, I thought it very likely I had not attract-"To contrast briefly: East of the Mississippi River the condition is fully ed his attention sufficiently to be bottoms there is a marked advantage ing. General Lee at that time was county. Joseph Walker, of Spartanofficers, Colonel Marshall. I had all was 95. for the benefit of those interested in of my staff with me, a good portion of the staple that each may draw conclu- whom were in the room during the

GLASS HOUSES.

"They Who Live in Glass Houses Should Mind How They Cast Stones." The wicked fleeth when no one pursueth.' It is amusing to see how tender-footed certain blood remedy proprietors have be-

The proprietors of B. B. B. would say most emphatically that their remedy stands upon its own merit. Should we attempt to ence in the profession precludes such an idea. The field for blood remedies is large and broad, affording ample room for all present aspirants. We do not desire to lose the door against others, neither shall it be closed against us. B. B. B. is the quickest remedy, does not contain mineral or vegetable poison, does not iminate, and is in the field as an honorable competitor for public favor, and its success is without

A Brutal Father in Durham, Wm. Mayner, a well-known and once esteemed citizen of Durham, N. C., is in very serious trouble. On Tuesday night one of his daughters ran out of the house screaming and said her father had beaten her. A police officer arrested Mayner and he was taken to the guardhouse. The da ghter, aged 19, swore ont a warrant against her father, charging that he had feloniously assaulted her. The Durham Supreme Court. He is about 55 years of age, and has for some first ran so high that mob law was

part subsided. An Old Murder Revealed. The Southern Detective Association in better health to-day than I was committed in Chattanooga five years before I was taken with the diseasc. ago. A wealthy Georgian came to over the upper section of that county weighed before in my life. Swift's on his person. While intoxicated he keep the odor from arising. The SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, At-saloon-keeper, his wife and two sons witnessed the tragedy. The woman

the contrary, the inference is that they did not burn it, for many of his cavalry but eloquent sentinels over the desola-

THE NEWS OF THE STATE.

Some of the Latest Sayings and Dolngs in South Carolina. -The municipal election in Green-

ville will be held on September 14: -The May collection of taxes in Aiken county amounted to \$13,841.14. -Fifty colored persons were immersed in Reedy River, at Greenville, on Sunday last.

-The Abbeville Hotel has adopted the modern style and furnishes nightly

-The May collection of taxes in Edgefield county amounted to \$3,695; in Newberry county to \$2,666.42. -Charles L. Emannel has been acquitted in the Lancaster court of the charge of murdering William D. Cur-

-The Court House at Marion has than in the three preceding years in The wonderful story of the apple tree and has been handsomely refurnished inside. -Dr. J. K. Gantt, of Aiken county,

> -Mr. R. M. Cooper, of Sumter county, has a field containing forty acres which it is said will make 35 bushels of corn to the acre.

expects to realize about six hundred

-The grain crops in Marion are turning out much better than was expected at one time. The improvement was caused by the recent rains. -United States Marshal Boykin will

not enter upon the discharge of his official duties until July 1, the beginning of the Federal fiscal year. -The total May collection of taxes

The county owes \$1,914 and has \$576 with which to pay it. -The Baptists of Johnston, Edgefield county, have raised about \$400

for the purpose of building a much needed baptistery to their churc's. -The Associate Reformed Presbyterian and the Methodist congregation to build new churches.

-The Rev. W. W. Graham of Wil- and the total number of injured is now liston, made the first shipment, two placed at one hundred and sixty-three; who I was to the army. When I went crates, of peaches to Charleston on of these fourteen are very seriously into the house I found General Lee. June 3. They brought three dollars injured and some of them will die. -- Treasurer Floyd, of Spartanburg

has collected more money up to date Being a man of much dignity, and this year than last year, being a total -It is announced that Mayor Court-

enay, of Charleston, will be a candithe result and was too manly to show date for Congress from that district. it. Whatever his feelings were, they It is presumed that Congressman Dibble will stand for re-election. -A lady in San Francisco, dying recently, bequeathed ten thousand tains." dollars to the Charleston Orphan-

house, besides her bequests to several other charitable institutions. -The recent revival services conducted at Lancaster by the Rev. Mr. and showers brought up the condition which people ever fought; and for Tillman, resulted in the conversion of

-At a riot at a colored camp-meetperceive that this statement is an ar-gument against him, for it may be complaints, mainly from the Northern and wearing a sword of considerable knives, pistols and bludgeons were asked why should the citizens of Co- section of the belt, or rather from the value, very likely the sword that had used. A half dozen of the rioters

-The earnings of railroads in this himself, Logan and Howard were not feared in some localities, had not really my rough traveling suit, which was year show: 1884, \$427,319 49; 1885, been inflicted. Early June weather, the uniform of a private with straps of \$406,333 77; net per cent. decrease,

-The second trial of Ferguson for the murder of Benedict has been continued to the next term of the Abbeville court in consequence of the absence of two material witnesses for the defense. -Capt. J. H. Brooks, of Edgefield

has received his commission and given but owing to the difference in years, the required bond as deputy collector of internal revenue, and on Monday last Paris Simkins turned over the books and papers of the office to him. -On Monday last President Maulremembered after such a long period. din, of the Greenville and Laurens

Our conversation grew so pleasant that Railroad, sold \$10,000 of the bonds I almost forgot the object of our meet- issued in aid of the road by Laurens accompanied by one of his staff burg, was the purchaser. The price . Mrs. Rearden, of Graniteville, Aiken

county, has a Plymouth Rock hen which has laid 88 eggs since the first of February last, and hatched 84 chickens. Besides this she has raised 53 chickens hatched by other hens.

-The contract for building the new town hall and opera house at Camden has been awarded to J. C. Allen, of Raleigh, N. C., for \$13,935. By the come of late. They make much ado about terms of the contract the building is to "apes and imitators" when none are in be completed by January 1, 1886.

-From September 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884, 100,704 tons of fertilizers were mined from the navigable streams of mitate, it would not be those who do not the State; from September 1, 1884, to understand the modus operandi of that May 1, 1885, 100,876 tons were mined; a difference in favor of the latter period of 171 tons.

-The Lexington Dispatch says that it is authorized to state that the stockholders of the Columbia Bridge Company have passed resolutions to build a bridge over the Saluda, on the old bridge piers, and also to keep the rates of toll over the Congaree bridge at the present low rates. -Mr. Andrews, formerly of Spar-

tanburg, S. C., but now of Newark, N. J., has invented a cotton cultivator, with which six acres of cotton can be plowed and hoed in a day, leaving the rows entirely clean. One of the cultivators is being used successfully by Mr. Langston, of Spartanburg.

-A faith-cure doctor from the State of Maine arrived in Aiken last week for the purpose of taking charge of a very sick Northern gentleman, who evidence was of such a character that has been given up by the regular he was held without privilege of bail practicing physicians as a hopeless to appear at the next term of the case. The affair will be watched with interest.

-Dr. A. M. Shipp, formerly president of Wofford College, but lately years been street commissioner of dent of Wofford College, but lately Durham. The feeling against him at dean of the theological department of Vanderbilt University, has resigned threatened, but wise counsels prevail- his position in the last named institu-His son, Mr. John W. Shipp, has likewise tendered his resignation as secretary and bursar of the "Vanderbilt.'

-The Colleton Press says that a terrible rain and hail storm passed that city with a large sum of money on Friday evening last, doing irreparable damage to the growing crops. entered a low dive on Market street Oats, corn, cotton, and in facts crops about midnight. He was robbed of of every description, were literally money and murdered with knives and | beaten to pieces, so that many farmers clubs by loafers. To dispose of the will have to replant. Several buildcorpse it was weighted with stones ings, too, were demolished by the fury and thrown into a vault. A barrel of of the wind. Among the principal Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases lime was thrown into the vault to sufferers are B. Hox, Isaac Kinard, D. B. Connor, P. C. Johnson, J. A. Stokes and W. J. Patrick.

George M. Schafer, a well known paper-hanger, was found near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad track, in the suburbs of Washington D. C. -On the 2nd instant Mrs. Jacob ington City, R. S. Andrews, of BaltiAN AWFUL SPECTACLE.

Fall of a Huge Stone Staircase Crowded with People at a Courthouse in Thiers

department of Puy de Dome, a murder Boom. trial has been in progress for some days. The circumstances of the murthe sad reply, as the perspiration rolled der and the exciting incidents of the down, and it leaned heavily on the B. B. B. trial have engrossed the attention of -The fifth annual convention of the of the trial, the Courthoue was crowdwere jammed upon the stone stairway leading to the street the lofty staircase struggling people below, grinding through their flesh and bones and maiming and mutilating them in a hora rush for the now wrecked exit. of B. B. Hold my head while I dic. Those who were in front were unable to withstand the pressure from behind street were already striving to rescue. along through misty meshes of darkness, When, at length, the panic had ex-hausted itself and the immense stone steps of the fallen staircase had been Skin Diseases, Kidney troubles, etc., and removed twenty persons were taken from the ruins dead. The injured Atlanta evidence—that cannot be doubted, numbered not less than sixty, and proving all we claim. Our certificates are many of these will die of their injuries.

A later dispatch says that in addition to the twenty persons killed in the Courthouse disaster, fully one hundred persons were injured. Many of the injured are women, and their wounds in Sumter county aggregated \$1,525.51. are of a serious character. When the massive stone staircase fell the scene was fearful to witness. The immense stone steps above, with the people upon them, were precipitated upon the dead and dying below, adding to the horrors of the awful spectacle.

A still later dispatch from Thiers makes the Courthouse calamity there far more disastaous in its consequences in Lancaster are making arrangements than the earlier dispatches indicated. The dead already number twenty-four

Victims of the Red Men.

A Tombstone, Arizona, special says: 'John Slaughter and J. J. Patten, who arrived here Thursday from Swisshelm, report that Apaches, on Tuesday last, killed four soldiers belonging to Capt. Loud's command in Guadaloupe Canon. A Mexican named Oshow was killed on Wednesday night by another band of Apaches six miles south of Bisbee, in Wheatstone Moun-

says: "The work of harvesting the crops has been commenced, and the oats crop, though exceedingly small, is much better than our farmers at one time thought it would be. Wheat is good enough. Corn is as good as possible, and the area is much larger than usual. There never was a year when more labor or energy was expended on the farms than this year, and there never was a time when the prospect was more encouraging."

-The Abbeville Press and Banner

-It is reported from Spartanburg that the grass is damaging the cotton severely, much of the cotton not having been touched since it was planted. The continued wet weather has caused many of the farmers to get terribly behind. Where it has been worked cotton is doing well. Some of the grain crops are reported as good, while others will be almost a complete

-New steel rails are being laid on the Wilmington, Columbia and Angusta Railroad near Marion.

FOR LADIES ONLY.

A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physicians and Druggists at its home.

A REMEDY that Mr. C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes saved her

A REMEDY of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said: "I would have given \$500 as soon as I would a nickel for what two octtles of your medicine did for my daughter. A REMEDY in regard to which S. J. Cas

sell's, M. D , Druggist, Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which is afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed." REMEDY about which Dr. R. B. Ferrell, LaGrange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last twenty years the medicine you are putting up and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the disease for which it is recom-

REMEDY about which Dr. Joel Braham, Atlanta, said: "I have examined the recipe, and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend REMEDY which the Rev. H. B. John

lies "who found it to be just what it is recommended." REMEDY of which Pemberton, Iverson & Dennison say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of absolute merit.' REMEDY of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 50 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again.' REMEDY by which Dr. Baugh, of La-Grange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of Vicarious Men-

knowledge, with a few bottles."
REMEDY of which Dr. J. C. Huss, of Notasulga, Ala., says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure."

A REMEDY about which Major John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, always with absolute success." REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many

years standing. This Great Remedy is Bradfield's FEMALE Regulator. Send for Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free. Bradfield Regulator Co., Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CHURCHMAN FORTY-FIRST YEAR,---1885. The Religious Weekly of the Protest-ant Episcopal Church. A magazine of Ecclesiastical intelligence, de-

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Literary, Art and Scientific Notes are arefully prepared by specialists.

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The Children's Department is Illus-

Exploded Boom

A long, lank, lean and chronic Anti-Pot ash Boom met the new, fat and saucy Atlanta Big Bold Boom, on a hot, sultry day. "Who are you?" asked the B. B. B. At Thiers, a French town in the

"I am the old Anti-Potash Boom." was

Boom for support. "Don't lean on me," said the B. B. B. the people, and Thursday, the last day Boom. "I may look strong; but I am quite young-only 14 months old, am growing Aiken County Sunday-School Union ed with men and women anxious to will be held on July 23.

When the I am doing the work which you have failed people were leaving, immediately after to do, although you are 50 years old. You the adjournment of the Court, and are old, and tough, and rich, and don't require a support. But what causes you to look so thin of late?"

leading to the street the lofty staircase fell. The scene that followed was appalling. Immense masses of mason-my abilities have been over-rated, and that ry from above crashed down upon while trying to whip out all opposition by boast and brag, that I have proven my inability. Old age is also creeping on me -having fought near 50 years before any maiming and mutilating them in a hor-rible manner. The fall of the stair-case and the shricks of the people I am collapsed; my friends have turned cently nudergone extensive repairs lying helpless in the ruins caused a against me and call me names, and oh and has been handsomely refurnished panic in the Courtroom, and there was

A SUNBEAM. Compared to other remedies, B. B. is in search of something they can cure. It cures Blood Diseases and Poisons Catarrh. Old Ulcers, Scrofula, Rheumatism not phantasmagorical, nor far-fetched, but are voluntary outbursts of men and women of Atlanta.

RHEUMATISM.

Although a practitioner of near twenty years, my mother influenced me to procure B. B. B. for her. She had been confined to her bed several months with Rheumatism which had stubbornly resisted all the usual remedies. Within twenty-four hours after commencing B. B. B. I observed marked relief. She has just commenced her third bottle and is nearly as active as ever, and has been in the front yard "rake in hand," cleaning up. Her improvement is truly wonderful and immensely gratifying. C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. Jacksonvilie, Ala., Jan. 6, 1885.

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May27

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age! SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a dis-inclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart. Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fiful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

fiful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St..N.Y. TUTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA Renovates the body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens the weak, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscle; rain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. \$1. Sold by druggists. OFFICE 44 Murray St., New York.

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(AST SEASON.) where a good dry atmosphere can be had, overlooking the springs and valley, which will prove a benefit to the invalid and pleasure seeker. The accommodations and comforts will be found superior to those offered heretofore and will compare favorably with other firstclass resorts. The waters of the All Healing Mineral Springs are well known to cure Dyspepsia and all diseases of the digestive organs, Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney affections, Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, White Swelling and skin diseases generally.

All persons afflicted with Lung troubles,

find great relief here from the Climate and the Use of the Waters The Springs are beautifully located, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad in the Piedmont Belt of mountains, and at the base of Crowder's Mountain, being four miles east of King's Mountain, six miles West of Gastonia, and two miles south of the Atlanta and Charlotte Railroad known as the Richmond and Danville Line. All son, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family with the "utmost satifaction" and recommended it to three famicomfortable place, in which to pass a few weeks for health or pleasure, can do no better than to give the climate and waters of All Healing Mineral Springs a trial. For testimonials, Circulars, terms, etc.,

> address. COZZENS & THOMAS ALL HEALING P. O. Gaston County, North Carolina. June 6



IN the complaint concerning our cooks, which never seem to lessen as the years go by, but on the contrary seems to swell in volume, we wonder that it has not occurred to many of those who find the complaint unavoidable that they have one way of remedying matters a good deal in FORT" WROUGHT IRON COOKING RANGE in the kitchen, is all that is re-quired to prepare the most substantial meal without fatigue. These celebrated Ranges are sold only from wagons by our authorized salesmen, new making headquarters at Winnsboro, S. C.

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WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,
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The best, cleanest and most economical hair dressing. Never fails to restore the youthful color to gray hair. This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair. Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and

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It gives tone and power. For complaints of the Kidney, Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Lungs, for all the subtle troubles of women and for those bodily disorders induced by anxiety, care and mental strain, its effects will surprise and charm you. It is not an essence of ginger. Delicious to the palate, an antidote to the liquor habit, and exceedingly helpful to the aged and habit, and exceedingly helpful to the aged and feeble. 50c, and \$1 sizes.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man

exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Tonic. If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try Parker's Tonic.

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PARKER'S TONIC. If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stim-ulant take PARKER'S TONIC at once, it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives, it may save yours. CAUTION:—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for

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Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R SCHEDULE IN EFFFCT MAY 10, 1887.

Goods sold at New York prices.

Feb4L6m

-Eastern Standard Time. GOING NORTH. NO. 53, MAIL AND EXPRESS.

 Leave Augusta
 9.05 a. m.

 Leave W. C. & A. Junction
 1.12 p. m.

 Arrive at Columbia
 1.22 p. m.

 Leave Killian's......1.58 p. m. Leave Blythewood......2.13 p. m Leave Ridgeway..... Leave Winnsboro..... Leave Woodward's..... Leave Chester..................4.17 p. m. Leave Smith's..................4.40 p. m. Leave Fort Mill..... Leave Pineville..... Arrive at Charlotte..... Arrive at Statesville...........9.35 p. m.

No. 19, Way Freight, Passenger Coach Attached, Daily, except Sundays. Leave Columbia1.55 p. m. GOING SOUTH. NO. 52, MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Leave Charlotte..... Leave Rock Hill...... Leave Lewis'.....

 Leave Blackstock
 3.12 p. m.

 Leave Woodward's
 3.18 p. m.

 Leave White Oak
 3.30 p. m.

 Leave Winnsboro
 3.48 p. m.

 Leave Simpson's......4.03 p. m. Leave Ridgeway.......4.16 p. m. Leave Blythewood.......4.32 p. m. Leave Killian's......4.49 p. m Arrive at Columbia......5.15 p. m.

No. 20, Way Freight, Passenger Coach Attached, Daily, except Sundays. Leave Chester. 1.50 a. m. Leave Winnsbero 5.25 a. m. Arrive at Columbia. Connection is now made at Chester (by trains 52 and 55) for Lancaster and intermediate points on C. & C. R. R., and for all points on C. & L. R. R. as far as New-

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